

FOR REFERENCE  
NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS ROOM

MAY 22 1969

MIA: I-DADE JUNIOR COLLEGE  
NORTH CAMPUS LIBRARY

March  
1969

# The Florida Architect

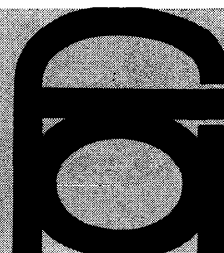


4 Libraries	3
Advertisers' Index	11
Bill Introduced to Prohibit Product Boycotts	17
Design for the People	19
Architectural Technician Gets Boost	20
Circuit Court Rules Against Bidding for Professional Services	21
Letters	22

#### COVER:

With the explosion of knowledge the library is receiving renewed attention. No longer is it a quiet cloistered place set apart from the world—it now becomes a place of action for both city and campus alike. In this issue are presented but four of many new library structures springing up around the state. The cover photo by Wade Swicord pictures the Roux Library at Florida Southern College, Lakeland.

## The Florida Architect



### THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Broward County Chapter  
Donald I. Singer — Joseph T. Romano  
Daytona Beach Chapter  
David A. Leete — Carl Gerken  
Florida Central Chapter  
Jack McCandless — James R. Dry  
I. Blount Wagner  
Florida Gulf Coast Chapter  
Edward J. Seibert — Frank Folsom Smith  
Florida North Chapter  
Charles F. Harrington — James D. McGinley, Jr.  
Florida North Central Chapter  
Mays Leroy Gray — Forrest R. Coxen  
Florida Northwest Chapter  
Thomas H. Daniels — Richard L. MacNeil  
Florida South Chapter  
Robert J. Boerema — George F. Reed  
Walter S. Klements  
Jacksonville Chapter  
Albert L. Smith — Herschel E. Shepard  
Charles E. Patillo, III  
Mid-Florida Chapter  
Wythe David Sims, II — Donald R. Hampton  
Palm Beach Chapter  
Howarth L. Lewis — Rudolph M. Arsenicos  
John B. Marion

Director, Florida Region, American  
Institute of Architects  
H. Samuel Kruse, FAIA,  
1600 N.W. Lefebvre Rd., Miami

Executive Director, Florida Association of the  
American Institute of Architects  
Fotis N. Karousatos,  
1000 Ponce de Leon Blvd., Coral Gables

#### OFFICERS

H. Leslie Walker, President  
706 Franklin St., Suite 1218  
Tampa, Florida 33602  
Harry E. Burns, Jr., Vice President/President  
Designate  
1113 Prudential Bldg.  
Jacksonville, Florida 32207  
James J. Jennewein, Secretary  
Exchange National Bank Bldg., Suite 1020  
Tampa, Florida 33602  
Myrl J. Hanes, Treasurer  
P. O. Box 609  
Gainesville, Florida 32601

#### PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Charles E. Patillo, III  
Russell J. Minardi  
Wythe D. Sims, II

#### THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

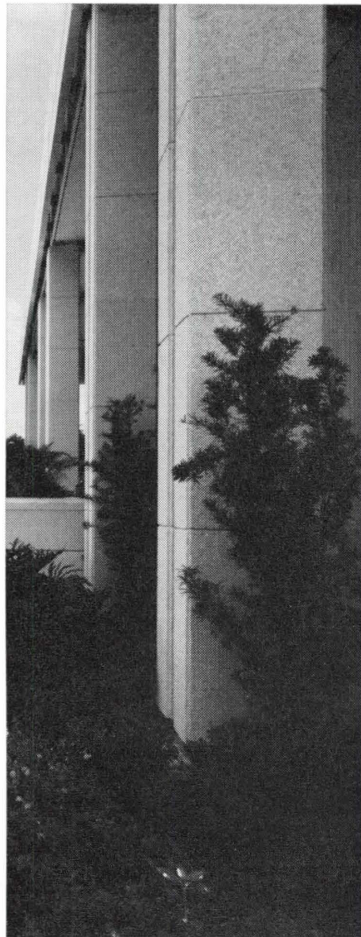
Fotis N. Karousatos / Editor  
John W. Totty / Assistant Editor  
Helen Bronson / Circulation  
Howard Doebla / Advertising

*THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT*, Official Journal of the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects, Inc., is owned and published by the Association, a Florida Corporation not for profit. It is published monthly at the Executive Office of the Association, 1000 Ponce de Leon Blvd., Coral Gables, Florida 33134. Telephone: 444-5761 (area code 305). Circulation: distributed without charge of 4,669 registered architects, builders, contractors, designers, engineers and members of allied fields throughout the state of Florida—and to leading financial institutions, national architectural firms and journals.

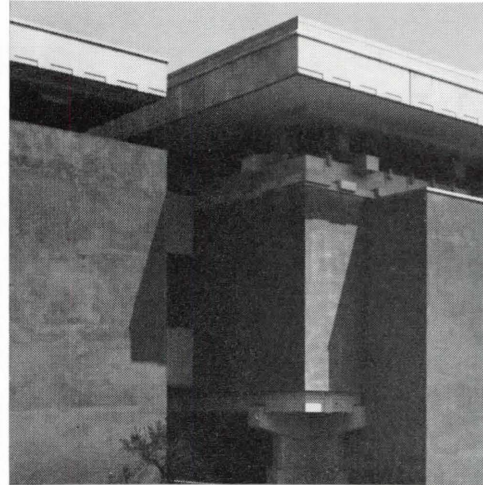
Editorial contributions, including plans and photographs of architects' work, are welcomed but publication cannot be guaranteed. Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of the Editor or the Florida Association of the AIA. Editorial material may be freely reprinted by other official AIA publications, provided full credit is given to the author and to *THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT* for prior use . . . Controlled circulation postage paid at Miami, Florida. Single copies, 75 cents, subscription, members \$2.00 per year, industry and non-members \$6.50 per year. February Roster Issue, \$10.00 . . . McMurray Printers.

MAY 22 1969

**Tampa Public  
Library**  
Tampa, Florida  
McLane, Ranon and  
Associates,  
McElvy and Jennewein,  
ARCHITECTS

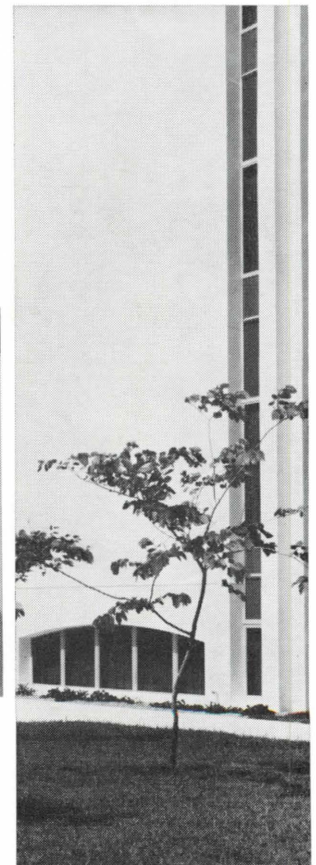
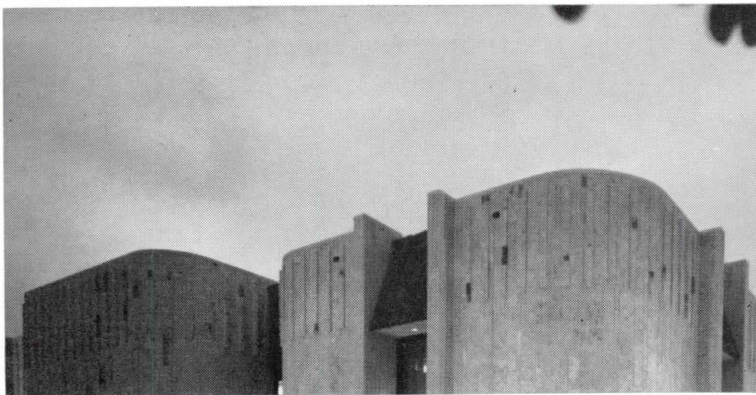


**Roux Library**  
Florida Southern  
College  
Lakeland, Florida  
Schweizer Associates  
ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS



4

**Coral Gables Public  
Library**  
Coral Gables, Florida  
Edward T. Rempe  
Wray G. Succop  
ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

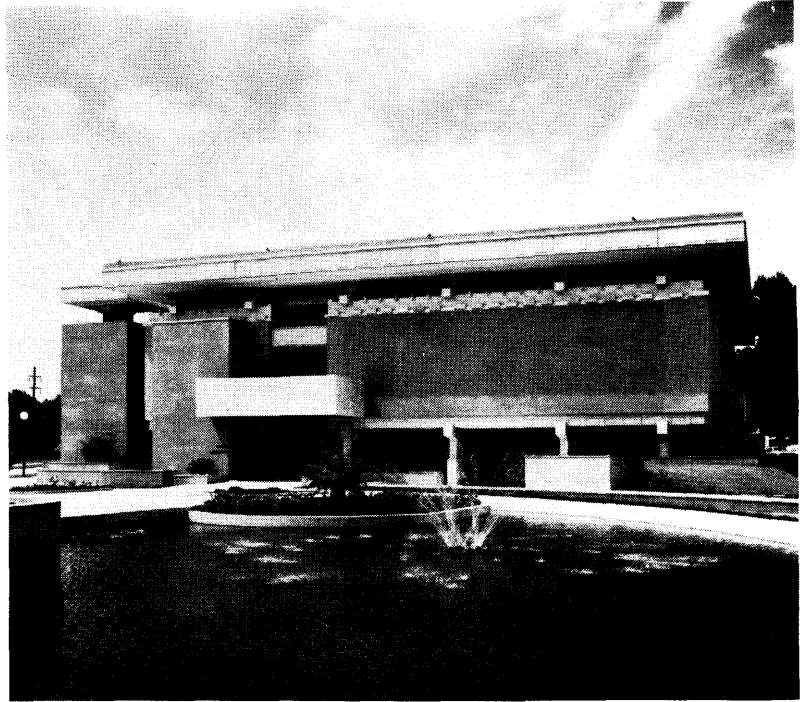


# Libraries

**Monsignor William Barry  
Memorial Library**  
Barry College  
Miami, Florida  
Barry & Kay, Inc. Chicago  
ARCHITECTS  
Murray Blair Wright  
CONSULTING ARCHITECT

# Roux

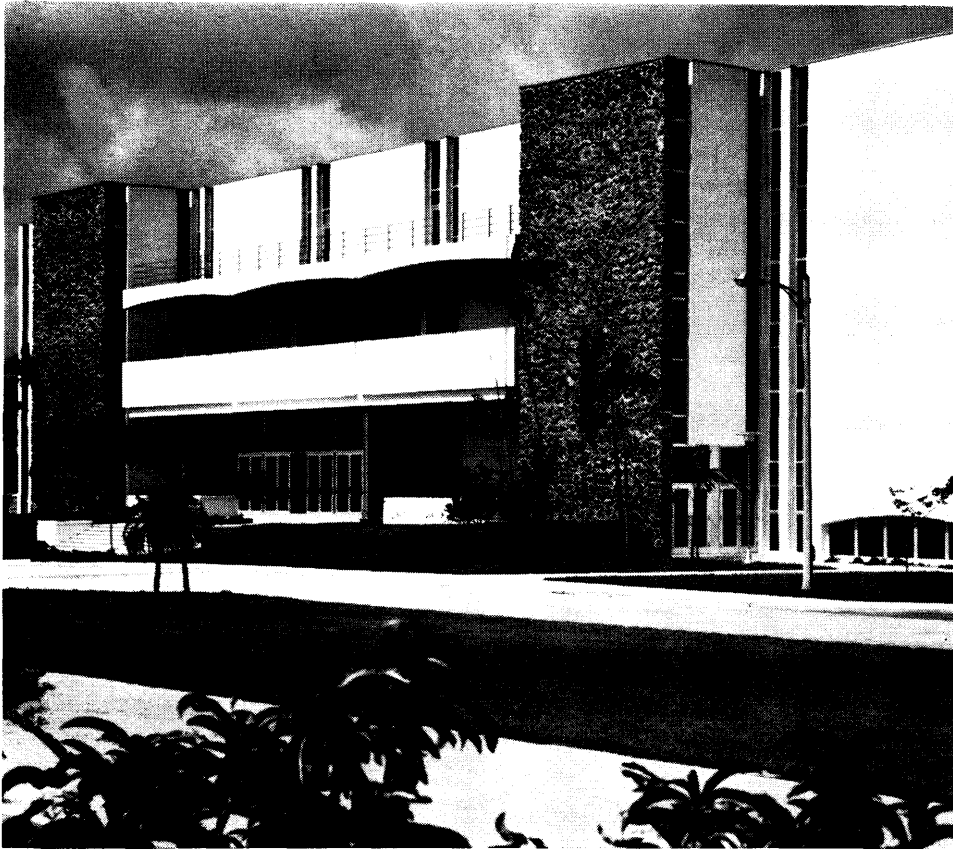
Photo: Wade Swicord



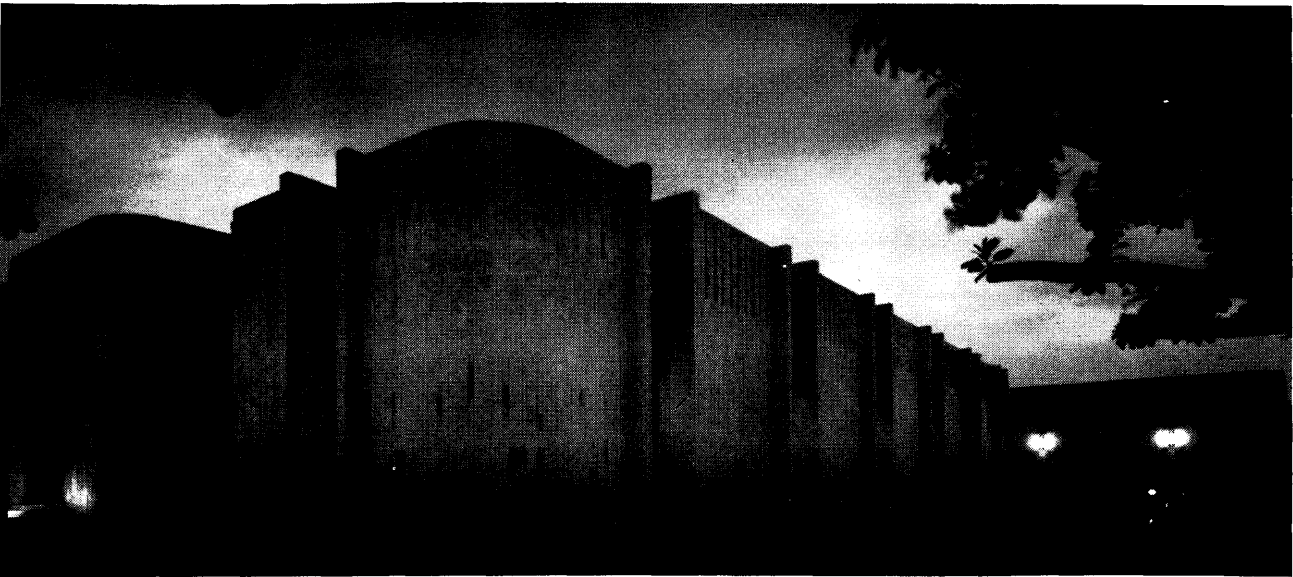
# Tampa

Photo: Wade Swicord





# Monsignor Barry



*Photo: Kurt Waldmann*

# Coral Gables

**A BUILDING FACADE** is the three dimensional expression of a floor plan. Through the medium of brick, stone, concrete, glass and other materials the architect encloses and creates space for human use. The facade creates the public image of a building, passing on an understanding of what function is housed within its walls. It determines how well the total environment is enhanced by the buildings presence. In the final analysis, the facade is an important element in judging the total success of a building.



Photo: Wade Swicord

# Roux

Photo: Kurt Waldmann



# Coral Gables

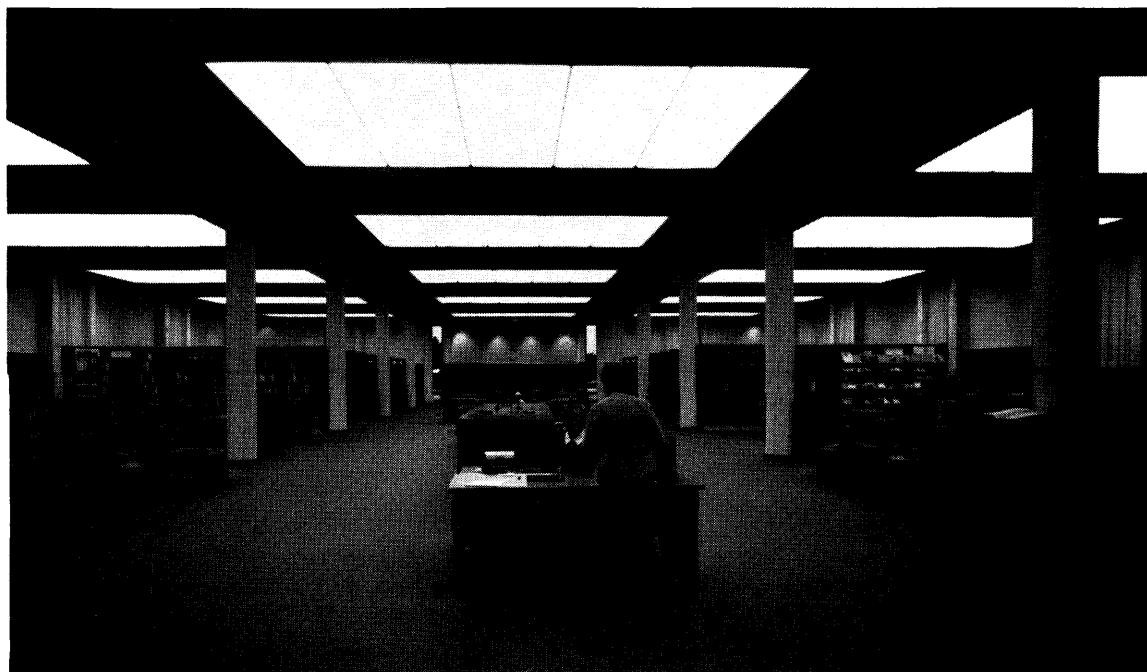
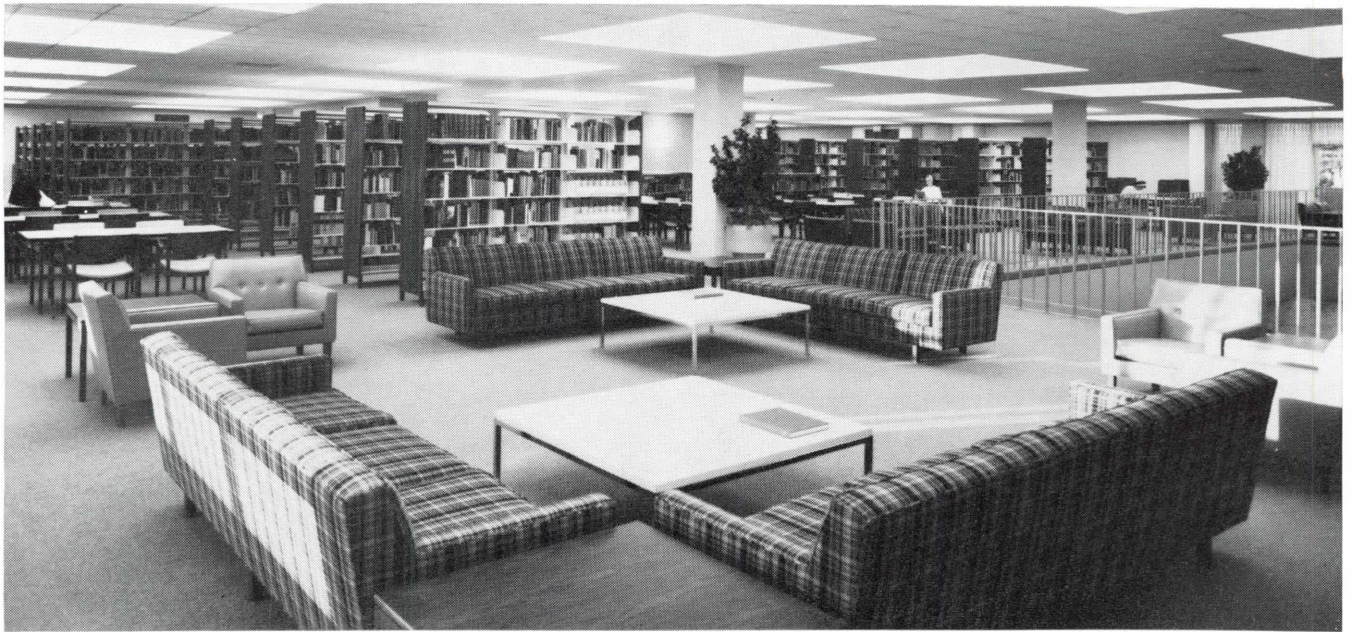


Photo: Kurt Waldmann



# Monsignor Barry

## Tampa

Photo: Wade Swicord

The design of a **BUILDING INTERIOR** is as much a specialized field as other elements involved in a complete building project. It is an important element because through design interiors breathe life and humanism into the building environment and involves more than purchase and placement of furniture. It is important that architecture and interior design mesh to produce a whole building and not a fragmented one. In three of these library projects, Barry College, Tampa and Coral Gables, interior design was by Richard Plumer Business Interiors with Vern Currie, A.I.D. as project designer. Interiors at Florida Southern College were done by Schweizer Associates.



# Roux

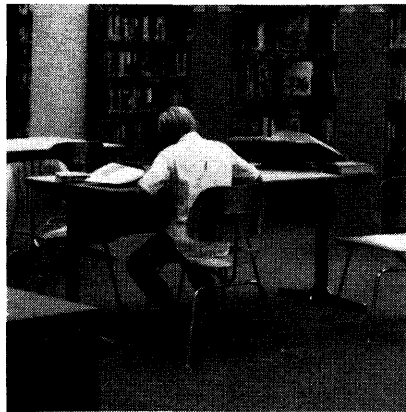
A Library is not an archive or museum but an active, dynamic area of college life, being intimately aware, at all times, of the educational objectives of the faculty and serving the student body in its best capacity.

In the design and planning of a new library facility, there are many considerations which must be given to the future. New teaching media, new means of individual communication, and many other technical advances are all problems which a Library facility must be able to cope with in the future. In solving these related technical problems and at the same time causing the Library to become a main stream activity of campus life, one factor was considered paramount. That factor was and is interaction between student and faculty and the tools of learning which the facility makes available. Inasmuch as this Library is to serve a liberal arts program, a non-divisional system of Library services was established. The only control required in this instance, was that at the main entrance thereby allowing students of all study levels to be placed in and among the Library stack areas. It was generally intended that reading areas be separated from one another only by books and that the space itself remain as open as practical.

Another important aspect in the design of this building was that it should be complimentary to the buildings (namely those designed by Frank Lloyd Wright) it was being placed in and among. Much of Mr. Wright's original concept of the campus has, in time, given way to the demands of a growing and active college program and although his buildings participate, physically, as but a small portion of the campus they remain as the spiritual center of the campus.

The degree of success with which this new Library facility complements the existing Wright campus, remains a mystery which experience has shown only time can answer. There seems to be no

## Statements by the Architects Reveal their Philosophy of Design



question about the fact that this building has found an active role in campus life, however, and in this respect it is a success.

It was a basic consideration in the design process that this building should evolve from the heart of its function. As the function of this building was defined, the Library is an instrument of learning which turns the mind inward, and so it is with the building. There are areas to stop and reflect, to look outside and to contemplate distant things but when it comes time to turn inward and learn, one can retreat to one of the many small intimate areas provided within. With 470 student seats available, 70% of which are at individual reading carrels, one has little worry about finding a suitable place to study except during peak study time. There are areas outside the building where small and large groups alike can gather to discuss campus issue and the like. These are now being furnished with suitable seating and shelter from the sun along with a refreshment area. ■

# Coral Gables

# Tampa

The Tampa Public Library occupies a site near downtown and the Hillsborough River. Spaces of public use are on the lower floors where stacks and reading areas surround an open well with mezzanine. Upper floors house library work and administrative functions. A curved roof auditorium for public meetings is set apart from the main structure as a contrasting feature.

The site of the Coral Gables Public Library is located between University Drive and Segovia Street. Both of these streets are heavily traveled and are a short distance from the downtown Coral Gables shopping area.

The City Commissioners of Coral Gables and the Library Board instructed the Architects to design a building with a Spanish motif. The Architects wanted to satisfy these two groups, but also felt strongly that the building had to make a strong architectural statement for the City of Coral Gables in 1969. We feel that we have accomplished our purpose to create beautiful forms and spaces, not only to express and attractively house the library functions, but to achieve the environment which is most conducive to life and its enjoyment.

The exterior materials are 2" thick quarry keystone, laid in a vertical pattern of 3", 7", 10" in width and 30" lengths. At the top of the building there are 3" wide split face keystone battens 30" in length and 12" on center projecting 2" from the face of

the building. These battens cast an interesting shadow upon the surfaces of the quarry keystone. The glass areas are of bronze tinted plate glass set in bronze sash sections. Red clay tile in various shades have been used at the top and bottom of these glass areas. Leading up to the main entrance doors on both the University Drive and Segovia Street sides are decorative clay tile pavers used to form large entrance terraces which are defined by planters and a pool with fountains.

The massive Honduran mahogany raised panel doors open into a spacious lobby with circulation desk. The ceilings in this area are fifteen feet high and have wood beams with acoustical tile between them. The walls are in quarry keystone, glass, and wall fabric, with wood mullions five feet on center which line up with the overhead exposed wood beams. The floor material is a continuation of the clay tile from the outside entrance terraces. Large Spanish chandeliers hang from the ceiling.

From the lobby one may enter into the main reading room which is 90 feet wide and 142 feet long. This room has fifteen-foot high ceilings with exposed wood beams and luminous ceilings between these beams which run horizontally and vertically along the center lines of the columns. The walls are covered with mahogany built-in bookcases which are seven feet high with heavy textured plaster on the walls above. The floors are carpeted. The room is richly furnished.

The children's reading room is on the opposite side of the lobby and is similar to the main reading room except that it is furnished with a more contemporary feeling.

The meeting room is also fifteen feet high. The focal point of this room will be a tile mural, nine feet wide and fifteen feet high. On each side of the mural are fifteen-foot high mahogany panels splayed towards the mural. The other walls are done in wall fabric. The floor is carpeted. The remainder of the building is used for staff lounge, work rooms and book storage. ■

## Monsignor Barry

The modern University Library needs to be a happy union of the Architect—who might be tempted to create a monument, and the Librarian—who might be tempted to build only an efficient machine for the dissemination of the learning resources of the school. At Barry College, the attempt has been to provide the efficiency of operation so necessary to the library function and also a cheerful, quiet atmosphere housed in a graceful manner.

Since the grand, high-ceilinged Main Reading Room of the past has long since been recognized as a waste of space, ceilings in

the new building are kept to a modest 9 and 10 feet, except at the Main Entrance where a small central well provides visual relief, a feeling of spaciousness and a display center where various traveling exhibits may be featured from time to time.

The book stacks at Barry College Library as "open," as contrasted with the theory that the books should be kept under lock-and-key. The feeling is that with "open" stacks, where "browsing" is permitted, contributes to greater reader interest and circulation as well as a reduced cost in Library personnel required to operate closed stacks.

Reading areas are broken into small groups by the book stacks which makes it more difficult for local noises to upset the atmosphere of the whole floor — as might be the case where there is one large reading room. The smaller reading areas in general, tend to reduce the institutional feeling often part and parcel of a large building.

The quality of the light in reading areas has been improved by polarization. Polarized light is, by its very nature, relatively glare-free and subjectively speaking, a "soft" light.

Since the amount of printed material grows each day, every Library must be planned for future expansion. Here, a 4th floor not presently used for Library purposes, will provide a future 20,000 square feet of space. The present 125,000 volumes and the 600 seats could be increased to 250,000 volumes and 800 seats.

The exterior of the building is characterized by small windows and balconies on both the East and West sides. The small windows provide ample visual continuity with the outside and reduce the opportunity for distractions in the library processes.

Although the building is air-conditioned, the balconies provide outdoor reading areas in a region that is famous for its benign climate. ■

Coral Gables Library  
Electrical work by  
**CALLIES ELECTRIC, INC.**  
1089 S.E. 9th Court  
Hialeah, Florida 33010  
887-1661 — 888-0705

Coral Gables Library  
**JONES SHUTTER PRODUCTS**  
8105 W. 20th Ave.  
Hialeah, Florida

Coral Gables Library  
Masonry by  
**KIRKLAND MASONRY**  
35 East 57th Street  
Hialeah, Florida 33012

**Callies  
Electric, Inc.**

**Jones Shutter  
Products**

**Kirkland  
Masonry, Inc.**



**APGAR  
&  
MARKHAM  
CONSTRUCTION  
CO. INC.**

**GENERAL CONTRACTORS FOR THE CORAL GABLES PUBLIC LIBRARY**

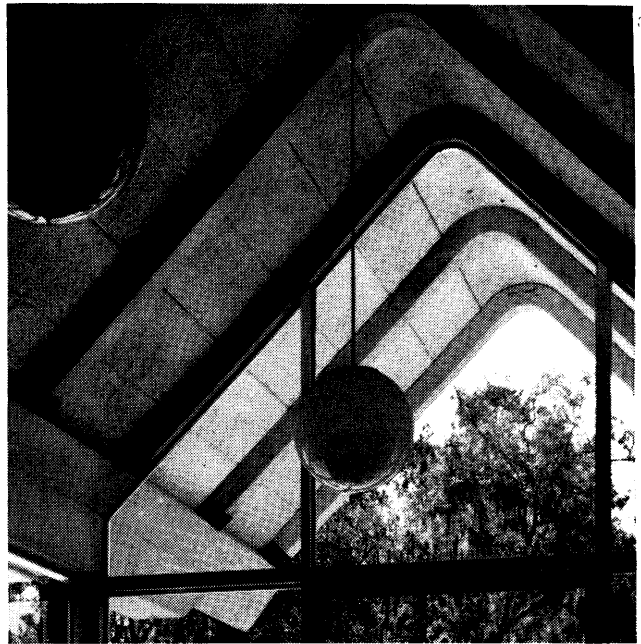
3790 BIRD AVENUE  
MIAMI  
FLORIDA  
444-7321  
444-7661

Coral Gables Library  
 Plumbing by  
**MOKHER PLUMBING CO.**  
 3800 Shipping Ave.  
 Miami, Florida 33146

## **Mokher Plumbing Co.**

### **Advertisers**

APGAR & MARKHAM  
CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.  
10  
 BELCHER OIL CO.  
15  
 CALLIES ELECTRIC INC.  
10  
 CONCRETE PRODUCTS  
DIVISION W. R. GRACE CO.  
11  
 DOLAN ENTERPRISES INC.  
22  
 DUNAN BRICK YARDS, INC.  
23  
 FLORIDA GAS  
TRANSMISSION CO.  
16  
 FLORIDA INVESTOR OWNED  
ELECTRIC UTILITIES  
12 - 13  
 JONES SHUTTER PRODUCTS  
10  
 KIRKLAND MASONRY, INC.  
10  
 MOKHER PLUMBING CO  
11  
 RICHARD PLUMER  
BUSINESS INTERIORS  
22  
 TRINITY WHITE, GENERAL  
PORTLAND CEMENT CO.  
14



## **NOW PERMADECK® ROOF DECKS ARE CERTIFIED**

Permadeck is made by forming long, chemically treated mineralized wood fibers with Portland Cement into planks, tile or formboard possessing unique properties—strength, water resistance, fire resistance, insulation, high reflectivity and attractive appearance.

And now Permadeck roof decks are certified.

Certified Permadeck roof decks are applied only by Approved Permadeck Applicators who have the proper experience and equipment to assure that architectural specifications are faithfully followed.

At the plants, a rigid testing program is followed to assure that the Permadeck equals or surpasses published standards. Accurate job records concerning applications are kept by the Approved Permadeck Applicator.

When the job is completed, we and the applicator jointly certify that the Permadeck was properly manufactured and installed according to architectural specifications.

All of which assures you of satisfactory long term performance.

For complete information, call your Permadeck or Zonolite representative or write us.



**Concrete Products Division  
W. R. Grace & Co.**  
 P.O. Box 130, Brunswick, Georgia 31520.  
 Phone (912) 265-6900  
 P.O. Box 338, Terry, Mississippi 39170.  
 Phone (601) 878-5565

*...and now a couple of important words from  
successful apartment developers:*

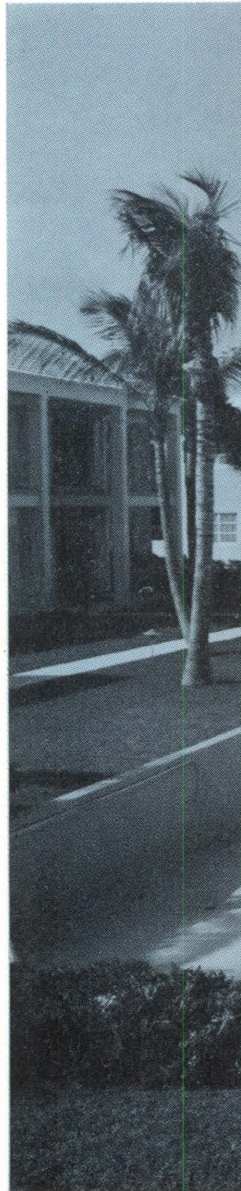
# “Total Electric”

Read what these men say about the total-electric concept. They speak from experience. They know what they're talking about: costs . . . convenience . . . maintenance . . . public preference. Like many smart, aggressive Florida developers, they've learned that total electric is the best way to build . . . the best way to sell!

The total Electric building program is backed by a multi-million dollar promotional effort . . . an effort planned to work for you. When you build for total electric living, your customers enjoy:

- year - round electric comfort conditioning, for cooling and heating the clean, quiet, flameless way
- an electric water heater—the safe, flameless and fumeless unit that needs no flue, can be installed anywhere
- an electric range, for cool, clean, flameless cooking
- two or more other electric conveniences, such as a refrigerator-freezer, dishwasher or food waste disposer
- Full Housepower wiring, with plenty of convenient outlets and switches
- ample Light for Living, for proper illumination and decorative beauty

For full details on what total electric building can mean to you—in terms of prestige and profit—call your electric utility company.



*Florida's Electric Companies . . . Taxpaying, Investor-Owned*

**FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY**

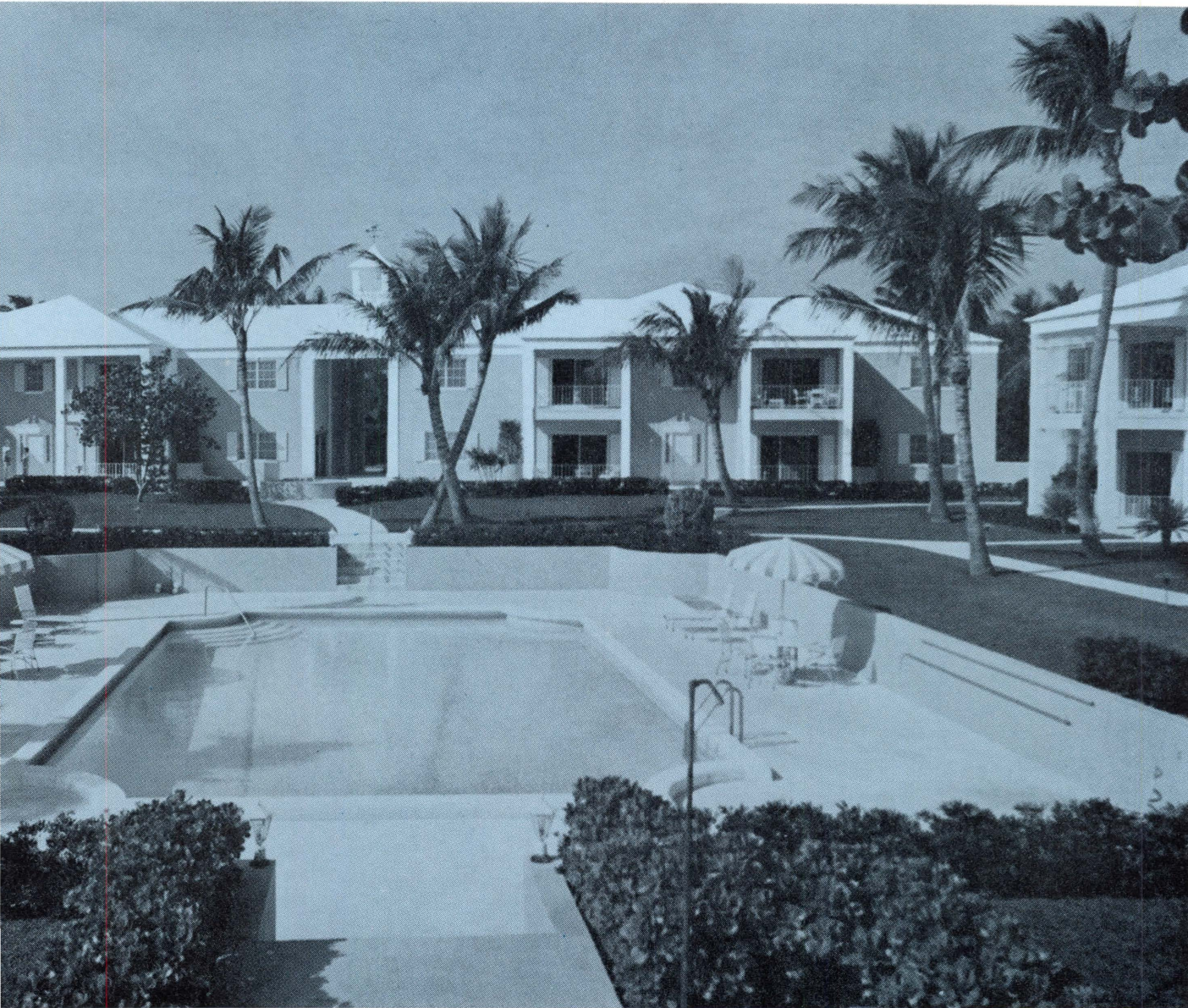
**GULF POWER COMPANY**



#### SOMERSET APARTMENTS—

4 units, Gulfstream: "In an area such as Gulfstream, home and apartment owners demand nothing but the best. Therefore, in the development of the Somerset, we insisted on total-electric Gold Medallion apartments."

James J. Ritterbusch, President, Somerset Developers, Inc.



**BAY EAST APARTMENTS**—160 units, Clearwater: "As a custom home builder, I have found my clients prefer all-electric living. That's why I decided my new Bay East Apartments condominium should be all-electric. In addition to the most modern conveniences and comforts, an all-electric apartment has a prestige appeal which attracts new homeowners and helps make sales."

Lee Dorian  
Bay East Apartments, Inc.

**ROYCE VILLAGE**—20 units, Pensacola: "After careful consideration of comparative costs and other factors, I decided that the comforts and conveniences of total-electric living would be most desirable for Royce Village residents. So these buildings, like many businesses and homes in this area, were planned in accordance with Medallion standards. The enthusiastic response we have had proves that this is what people want today in apartment living."

Handsel B. Butts  
Handsel B. Butts Builders, Inc.

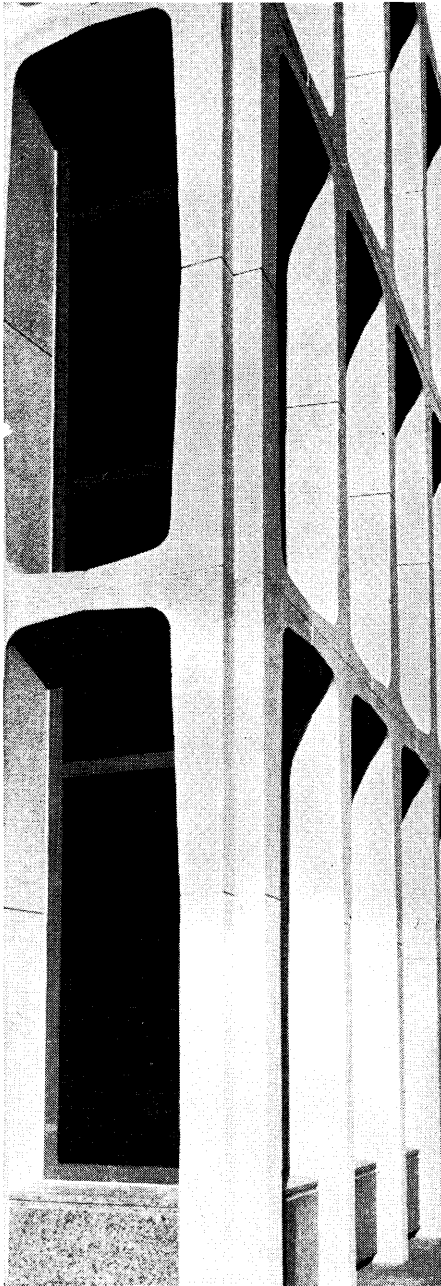
**GEORGETOWN APARTMENTS**—84 units, Winter Haven: "All-electric apartments offer tenants unparalleled convenience, and owners minimal maintenance. I am convinced that the market is right, and I plan to pursue aggressively the construction of total-electric apartments in Central Florida."

John G. Wood, Builder  
John G. Wood and Associates

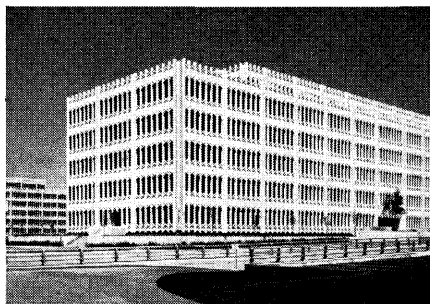
**FLORIDA POWER CORPORATION**

**TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY**

# Illustrating the versatility of precast concrete panels.....



These buildings all feature  
precast concrete units made  
from Trinity White.



*Want to see more?*



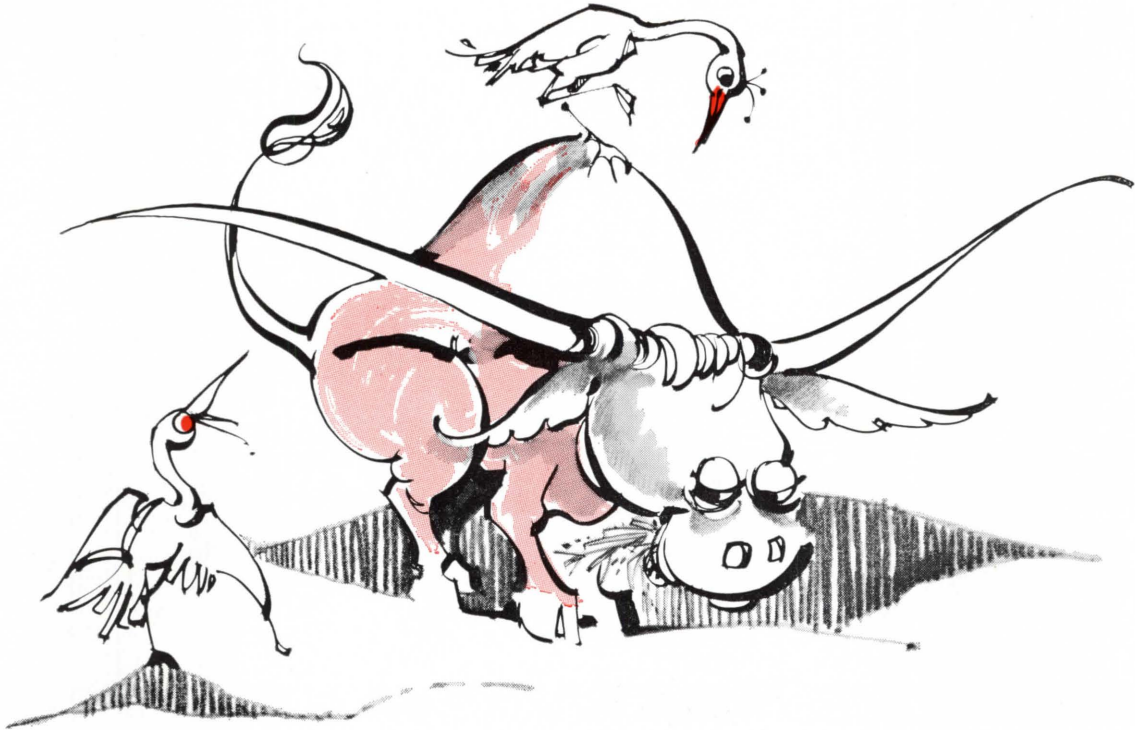
We have a new booklet that shows  
dozens of examples of the use of  
precast white concrete panels.  
Write—or check our number—  
for your free copy.

*Trinity White*  
PORTLAND CEMENT



A product of GENERAL PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, P.O. Box 324, Dallas, Texas 75221  
Offices: Houston • Tampa • Miami • Chattanooga • Chicago • Fort Wayne • Kansas City, Kan.

# It's Really for the Birds . . .



All that old bull the peddlers use trying to get people to put in the "more expensive" fuel instead of safe, economical fuel oil is really for the birds.

"The air pollution man will get you if you don't watch out," they warn. Supposedly, he will rule that your fuel oil operation is polluting the air, and you'll face the expense of converting to the other fuel . . . new equipment, installation, etc.

In case you haven't already heard, this contention that our hotels, motels, apartments, hospitals and other businesses using fuel oil are causing air pollution has been completely dispelled.

Exhaustive tests by the Metro Pollution Board found no measurable pollution from fuel oil and, in fact, our part of the country checked out among the top three areas in the entire United States for air purity!

So . . . pay no attention to the story tellers. Give 'em the bird.

*Clean, Dependable, Safe . . . Fuel Oil Saves M-O-N-E-Y !*



## BELCHER OIL CO.

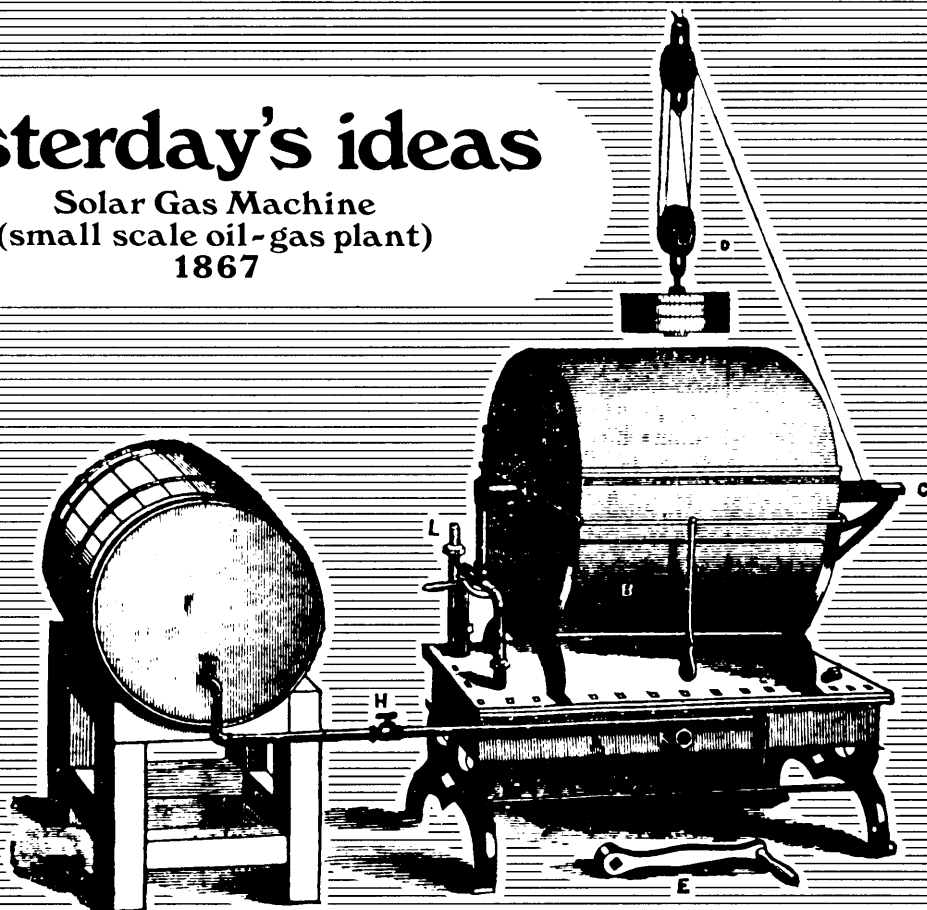
Oil-powered equipment and fuel oil for all uses

MIAMI • PORT EVERGLADES • WEST PALM BEACH  
PORT CANAVERAL • TAMPA • SARASOTA  
FT. MYERS • NAPLES

FLORIDIANS SERVING FLORIDA SINCE 1915

# Yesterday's ideas

Solar Gas Machine  
(small scale oil-gas plant)  
1867



# Today's systems

Use natural gas to produce your own electricity? It may have been a thought a century ago. Today, it's a proven operation. And it's called Total Energy...a rugged and dependable system using natural gas burning engine/generators to produce electrical needs. It even goes another step further. Heat given off by the engines



is captured to produce heating, water heating . . . and even air conditioning, thru absorption cooling. Sound exciting? It is.

Find out how your next major project can be self-sustaining with Total Energy. Check the facts with your local Gas Utility. He's in the Yellow Pages.

For a free 11" x 14" print of the Solar Gas Machine, send your name and address to Patent, Advertising Department, Florida Gas Company, P. O. Box 44, Winter Park, Florida.

16 / THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT / March 1969

**FLORIDA**  
**GAS**  
TRANSMISSION COMPANY  
Winter Park, Florida

**Senators Edward J. Gurney and Spessard Holland recently co-sponsored a bill to prohibit product boycotts, Senate Bill 1532. The following introductory remarks by Senator Gurney are reprinted from the "Congressional Record," dated March 12, 1969. Architects, engineers, contractors and material suppliers are asked to write to their Senators and Representatives in Washington voicing support of this legislation.**

## **Bill Introduced to Prohibit Product Boycotts**

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation to amend the National Labor Relations Act to prohibit the use of product boycotts. I am joined in cosponsoring this bill by the following Senators: Mr. BELLMON, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. FANNIN, Mr. JORDAN of Idaho, Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. THURMOND, and Mr. TOWER.

One of the great pressing needs in the United States is adequate housing. The figures used in Congress last year were 26 million new homes or apartments over the next 10 years, 6 million needed right now for 20 million Americans who live in substandard housing.

Our great cities are rotting. Whole inner city sections need either leveling and rebuilding or massive repairing on a scale never before undertaken. Also needed is the building of entire new communities to relieve the teeming anthill pressures in the big cities.

For a nation which has split the atom, circumnavigated the moon, manufactured 8,848,321 automobiles in one year, this should be an easy task.

And so it would be if American technology could be applied to building homes as it has been applied in creating rockets and spaceships.

But, unfortunately, the hands of our architects, engineers, and builders and workmen have been effectively shackled by recent decisions of the Supreme Court.

We have the ability to rocket past time zones, but in the homebuilding business, our courts have turned back the hands of the clock. They have decided that we shall meet 21st-century housing needs with 18th-century building methods.

I say this in all candor. For a Rip Van Winkle type carpenter could actually arise from his 18th-century sleep and feel quite at home pounding nails and sawing wood in the homebuilding industry of 1969.

Time has virtually stood still in the building business. If transportation

had followed a similar course, this Nation would still be moving about in horses and buggies, open-air trolley cars, and big front-wheel bicycles.

This is because the Supreme Court has effectively chained the people of our building industry to old ideas and techniques and prevented their forging ahead with new concepts and methods.

Today, I am introducing legislation to strike these Supreme Court-forged chains which shackle our building industry.

Specifically, my bill amends the National Labor Relations Act in order to prohibit products boycotts.

Let us go into the history of the urgent need for this legislation.

In a landmark 5-to-4 decision in 1967, the Supreme Court held that labor unions may lawfully boycott and prevent innovations, improvements and economics in construction and other industries for the purpose of preserving work traditionally done at the site. The principal opinion was written in National Woodwork Manufacturers Association against NLRB, universally known in the building trades as the Philadelphia Door decision.

In this case, a contractor on a large housing project in Philadelphia required 3,600 doors. He bought prefitted doors with holes cut for the knob and spaces cut out for the hinges since this work can be done better and more economically at the factory. The carpenters union refused to install the doors under its contract provision. By stopping the job, they forced the contractor to buy "blank" doors which the carpenters cut and fitted at the site. Quite clearly, here was a product boycott of the precut doors.

The Landrum-Griffin Amendments of 1959 made it unlawful for any union and employer to enter into a contract whereby the employer agrees "to cease and refrain from handling, using, selling, transporting, or otherwise dealing in any of the products of any other employer, or to cease doing business with any person." The Labor Act also makes it unlawful for

a union to coerce an employer not to use any product or deal with another person whether or not there is such an agreement.

Until the Philadelphia Door case, most people familiar with the Labor Act would have called the unions' action a product boycott and clearly unlawful under the Landrum-Griffin amendments.

But the National Labor Relations Board dismissed the complaint of the National Woodwork Manufacturers Association on the theory that the union's purpose was preservation of work of its members and that contracts and boycotts having that purpose should be exempted from the statute even though Congress did not so provide and even though they result in secondary boycotts and product boycotts affecting other employees. The Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit reversed the Board in part. But the Supreme Court predictably came up with one of its 5-to-4 decisions and reinstated the Board's decision in full.

The Court majority concluded that even though the union's contract and its boycott "may be within the letter of the statute" they are not "within its spirit." The "letter," of course, was the clear language of Congress: the "spirit" was the fanciful flight of the Supreme Court's boundless imagination. To use the words of the four dissenting Justices:

The Court has substituted its own notions of sound labor policy for the word of Congress.

The four dissenting Justices further commented that the majority used "a curious inversion of logic" to reach its conclusion.

The dissenting Justices found it clear that the Congress intended to outlaw hot cargo contracts of this type and all products boycotts. In their view "it is entirely understandable that Congress should have sought to prohibit product boycotts having a work preservation purpose. Unlike most strikes and boycotts, which are temporary tactical maneuvers in a particular labor dispute, work preservation product boycotts are likely to be permanent, and the restraint on the free flow of goods in commerce is direct and pervasive." Even though the union's purpose was the preservation of work through primary activity, a result of this activity was a boycott of a certain manufacturer. It cannot be said that work preservation boycotts do not interfere with the free flow of goods, for they do. These boycotts may be permanent in character and are certainly disruptive of the free flow of goods in commerce, as so aptly pointed out by the dissenting Court members.

*(Continued on Page 18)*

## Prohibit Product Boycotts

The consequences of this decision are far-reaching and disturbing. The decision embodies and upholds union featherbedding, it denies management its right to manage in its exercise of choice of methods and products, it kills innovation, improvement, and lowering of costs, it thwarts increases in productivity, and it even strikes at other union members whose labor produces prefabricated products. Pandora's box was indeed opened by this Philadelphia Door case. A brief look at recent events emanating from this decision can only begin to show the ramifications that it will have on our economy.

In Cleveland, the Building Trades Union struck home builders in that city for an agreement not to use prefabricated roof trusses, cabinets, and similar prefabricated materials.

The San Diego Building Trades Council opposed use of concrete forms which were prefabricated off the job site. The council insisted such forms should be constructed by the union at the site.

The AFL-CIO plumbers refused to install prefabricated heating equipment on a Ford Motor construction project in St. Thomas, Ontario, unless all piping in the units were dismantled and reassembled by the plumbers on the job.

In Houston, the local Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers Union declined to install pre-cut insulation and struck in protest. Charges that the strike constituted a secondary boycott were dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board. Its decision was later upheld by the Supreme Court.

On a New York department store job, a sheet metal workers local refused to handle sheet metal parts, including air-conditioning dampers, purchased from a Milwaukee firm. The basis of this protest was union insistence that the parts used on the job had to be manufactured by members of the New York local. This boycott of products from other than union-approved manufacturers was upheld by the Federal court of appeals.

Late last year, a Federal court of appeals in a case involving the American Boiler Manufacturers Association, broadened the holding of the National Woodwork case to permit construction unions to boycott prefabricated products to re-acquire work previously lost, and further held, that if the selection of the prefabricated product is not within the contractor's right to control, the fact would not make much, if any, difference.

In another recent case involving the Tonka Toy Co., a union was held to

be within its rights in refusing to install prefabricated boilers specified by the design architect. The union contended that it was entitled to refuse to handle such equipment on the basis that the prefabrication of the boiler took away work historically done by the union. The National Woodwork case was the precedent.

Such decisions, if allowed to stand, can lead to no other conclusion than refusal by unions to install other cost and time saving materials which may be specified by architects and engineers. This limits the design professional's freedom in selecting the best materials or methods to accomplish a project.

The unions often cite historical work practices in construction to justify a veto of even the most elementary advances. The plumbers, for example, have long insisted that piping under 2 inches in diameter be assembled on the site. The most ludicrous example of this make-work mentality occurred at the Vandenberg Air Force Base when pipefitters refused to handle a prefabricated manifold, an assembly of pipes and valves used in the hydraulic system of an ICBM launching pad. The unions insisted that the unit be knocked down and reassembled. Since disassembly might have damaged the unit, the union agreed that it would merely charge for the time that would be expended on the job, and insisted that an appropriate number of men squat around the object. At the end of this period, a welding bead or mark was ceremoniously added and the unit was then trundled off to the assembly site. This ritual act became known as "blessing the manifold."

The wording of the Supreme Court decision is particularly disturbing since it appears to apply even if the use of such materials is not covered by a protective union agreement. Unions are authorized to use boycotts or strikes to prevent installation or use of any kind of prefabricated product or material so long as their ultimate objective is to insure or secure work for members.

It is important to note that the minority opinion of the four dissenters in the National Woodwork case disagrees with the majority on every point, and finds instead, that:

Relevant legislative history confirms and reinforces the plain meaning of the statute and establishes that the union's product boycott in this case and the agreement authorizing it were both unfair labor practices. In deciding to the contrary, the Court has substituted its own notions of sound labor policy for the word of Congress. There may be social and economic arguments for changing the law of product boycotts . . . but those changes are not for this Court to make.

In other words, Mr. President, four out of nine of the Supreme Court said plainly and bluntly that the intent of Congress had been either ignored or wildly distorted to make law out of the biased sentiments of the individual Court members.

The important thing now will be for Congress to correct this Court decision and make clear that it intends to have a free and progressive economy rather than one hamstrung by union boycotts of all new products and innovations.

These restrictions imposed by the building trades on the use of prefabricated products are seriously holding down productivity. Technological progress in the construction industry is impeded and costs are being increased beyond today's all-time high. Carried to their ultimate conclusion, these recent Court decisions mean that unions could ban all technical progress in the construction industry.

Unless Congress sees fit to do away with this practice by legislation, the National Woodwork doctrine will allow continued union activity in this area with results not only in the realm of work preservation but also with the additional effect of depriving secondary employers of business and the consumer of substantial economic advantages.

Now, let us return to the great national need for housing. This is a priority problem which demands solution like Vietnam, crime, education, pollution. On these latter problems, all of us see daylight at the end of the tunnel, even though it may be long, uphill and we have to crawl instead of run.

But if we try to solve housing with century-old tools and techniques, we are indeed doomed to stay in the darkness of the tunnel permanently.

There is universal agreement by the housing experts and planners, by architects and engineers, by the contractors, that there is no way for this Nation to meet this urgent need and put our people under adequate roofs, unless we go to new ways of building. These must include prefabrication, systems analysis and programming, new resources, new policies, new concepts, and new techniques.

The irony of the Supreme Court decisions and the attitudes of a few labor leaders is that all this is self-defeating.

Their reason is to preserve jobs, to make work.

But with new building methods, billions of dollars can be funneled into the building industry, creating countless new jobs all over the Nation, a

delicious dessert to top off the main course of solving the housing problem.

Further irony is that the European builders have already paved the way. They are solving their acute housing needs with just this sort of innovation. They are applying mass production techniques.

Happily, they are not hamstrung by a Supreme Court of nine men, already comfortably housed in a marble palace.

Fifty years ago, only the wealthy could afford an automobile. Now, all of our citizens can. In fact, it has become a necessity of life. And the auto today which even the poor can own is a far better vehicle than that previously owned by the rich. All this has come about because of constantly changing and improving techniques.

The auto worker is one of the best paid in America. This is as it should be, because his constantly increasing productivity earns him the right to a bigger share of the dollar take of this industry.

On the other hand, it has been pointed out that a \$7.50-an-hour plumber is producing little more work than his grandfather at 75 cents a day.

He, then, is getting a free ride on the increased productivity of other workers. That is bad enough, but now backed up by the Supreme Court, his labor leaders want to prevent other workers in the product part of the building business from further enhancing his excellent economic position and at the same time strike a grievous blow at the chances of other less fortunate Americans to finally obtain decent housing, so long overdue to them.

All of us in the Congress want to help out in solving this housing need.

Here is legislation which is a must if we are to break the housing logjam. The bill will also be an economic boom to those who oppose it.

Way back in the slow moving, quiet times of 1923, the famous architect Le Corbusier said:

Building is at the root of social unrest today . . . entire cities have to be constructed, or reconstructed, in order to provide a minimum of comfort, for if it is delayed too long, there may be a disturbance of the balance of society.

He was so right. His predicted revolution is now with us.

One way of paving the way for the new construction needed is this legislation outlawing product boycotts, for the second time, I might say.

Hopefully, this time, the Supreme Court will get the message. ■

# Design For The People, Architects Are Urged

Reprinted from the Miami  
Herald Real Estate Section

"Architects need to find out how people want to live," Wolf Von Eckardt, architectural critic of The Washington Post, recently told the Florida South Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

"Technology has changed, but man has not," Von Eckardt declared. "He still has the basic needs and we ought to stop worrying about urban dispersal and just talk about communities where man can have personal contact, where he can be alone when he wants, where he can have culture—the arts—brought into his midst."

Von Eckardt said "we are in the throes of an architectural revolution. The man of today is conscious of the new form his world is taking. He sees the old, outmoded and decaying environment of the inner city and he is fleeing to the suburbs where the roads leading to them are cluttered with traffic, noise and confusion.

"What man is seeing is visual pollution. There is no plan for his way of life.

"Even his educational plans are not up to the needs of his children, bringing a loss in identity. You see what happens with this loss of identity in the student unrest of today.

"Environment has a tremendous influence on us."

Eckardt said man has a framework of life which makes it possible for all of us to live together—the town, the street, the house.

"All people want a sense of identity. They want to give something to a place to gain a sense of belonging—

an expression of themselves. This sense is what is lacking in our cities today."

An important facet in community life, Eckardt said, is the meeting place where leaders and leadership can be developed. He suggested that we put our meeting places where everyone can reach them and take part in the activities. The trend today, he noted, is to concentrate meeting places where only a relatively few can make use of them.

The architecture critic scolded the architects, stating that the "marriage of art and architecture" has never come about. "The concept is lost in your profession. We have self-gratification, but little else.

"We are not applying the technology at hand and we do not have the will to do it. We are not thinking constructively, we are not getting down to practical things. We are not attacking the basic urban crisis because we do not have the will to do it."

Von Eckardt feels the architecture revolution has been betrayed. "Architects are designing buildings for the princes of the corporate structure. The cult of originality which feels you need something new every Monday morning shows we have no discipline. We are doing ridiculous things with no respect for the past or the people."

He urged architects to "recapture the positive qualities of the past."

Von Eckardt said architects need a humanistic approach to human problems, a point of view, an ideology of what the field is all about and to think in terms of communities—new towns, existing neighborhoods and strengthening them. ■

# Architectural Technician Gets Boost

Reprinted from the Miami  
Herald Real Estate Section

Recognition of the architectural technician as a vital part of the architectural profession recently received another boost.

Recruitment, counseling, education and acceptance of the technician received an airing by educators and architects who met on the first anniversary of a pilot program to provide technician training.

Leaders from Miami-Dade Junior College, School Craft Community College in Detroit, Seattle Community College in Seattle, Washington, Onondaga Junior College in New York state, and the American Association of Junior Colleges in Washington talked with a committee of architects who are providing the impetus for technician training.

Pilot programs have been set up in Miami, Detroit, Seattle and Buffalo.

Meeting with the educators were Howard Sims, a practicing architect

and teacher in the Detroit school who is chairman of the American Institute of Architects' committee for technical training; James Haecker of the AIA staff in Washington; H. Samuel Kruse of Miami, national chairman of the committee on education and research of the AIA, and Walter Klemm, past president of the Florida South Chapter of the AIA who took part in the inauguration of the technician training program and who represented local architects at the session.

The Group — both educators and architects — aims to set up a uniform program of technician training which would be approved by all junior colleges. These leaders feel that a uniform training course would give a graduate a solid background which in turn would give the architect confidence in the graduate when he hires him into his firm.

The training course would be two years in length during which time the student will have completed the prescribed courses. He then would be graduated with some sort of recognition which would be accepted by architectural practitioners throughout the country.

The technician would be recognized as a para-professional.

The courses the architectural technician would generally include in his curriculum are: drafting (working drawings and renderings), architectural materials and methods, history of architectural construction, a survey course in utilities and equipment, building codes, computing and estimating, construction management.

In addition there would be social science courses, English, technical mathematics, including algebra and trigonometry with applications and physics courses, also with applications.

Prof. Ed Crain, head of the Department of Architecture of Miami-Dade Junior College South Campus, said he has received cooperation from local architects and the administration of the college in setting up such a program. He says the biggest problem is attracting enough students. At present, he noted, the college has 600 in the pre-architectural program but only 100 in the architectural technician classes.

Prof. Crain said he wants to make the technician program an attractive one for the student, and "education from within the profession is needed to stress the need for technicians."

"We want the guy to be darned proud to be an architectural technician," Crain declared.

He pointed out that the training program is different from the pre-architectural course and that the technician's skills are as much a part of the profession as are those of the architect.

He further stated that the architects must improve the image of the technician and can do this by offering a better salary and elevating the technician into the "white collar" category.

"We must show that this man is something special," Kruse declared. "The architects will have to recognize this to make the program work."

Counseling was also pointed out as being vital to the technician training program.

High school seniors were cited as one group which would benefit from proper counseling. Some persons do not have the aptitude to become an architect in the full sense of the word, yet have the ability to be an architectural technician, the educators said.

Counseling among the professional architects also is important, both the educators and architects said. Getting the word out that the technician can be of valuable service to the architect is one of this study group's big goals.

Recommendations brought forth by the group, along with the views of school administrators, will be presented to the American Institute of Architects for its approval.

Then, the program can move ahead in earnest.

The recommendations agreed on includes a policy for approval of schools which have this training program and that at least one member of the school's faculty either be a registered architect or have three to four years experience under a registered architect and have a first professional degree in architecture. ■

# Circuit Court Rules Against Bidding for Professional Services

**Editor's Note:** The Declaratory Judgment, which follows, was issued by the Circuit Court in response to the lawsuit filed by FAAIA against the Clay County Commissioners (see January, 1969 issue of "The Florida Architect," page 24). The suit was an outgrowth of the issuance of an advertisement, by Clay County, for architectural services on a competitive bidding procedure. The FAAIA was represented by the law firm of Peeples, Smith and Moore.

In the Circuit Court of the Fourth Judicial Circuit,  
in and for Clay County, Florida.

Case No. 69-12

**FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN  
INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, a**

**Florida corporation, not for  
profit, and H. LESLIE WALKER,**  
Plaintiffs,

vs.

**GEORGE L. CARLISLE, Clerk of  
the Circuit Court, et al.,**  
Defendants.

## DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

After due notice to all parties affected, the matter was submitted to the Court by joint motion and stipulation of the parties. By said joint motion and stipulation of the parties, this cause came on for a determination by the Court as to whether the word "services" as set forth in Chapter 57-990, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1957 as amended by Chapter 61-884, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1961 would include services requiring skill or technical knowledge or could be classified as professional services. By said stipulation it was agreed that the above said Act as amended allows the County Commissioners of Clay County to purchase certain items including "services" without bid providing the value of such purchases is less than \$1,000.00. The County Commissioners, pursuant to said Act, by and through their Clerk, did call for bids for the following services:

Architectural drawings and schematics for the purpose of building the new courthouse and jail for Clay County, total building not to exceed One and One-Half Million Dollars.

The Court holds that the word "services" as contained in said Act as amended does not include nor require said County Commissioners to advertise for bid where the services sought are of such that require certain skill and technical knowledge or would be classified as "professional services".

As is so ably stated in *Stephens County v. McCammon, Inc.*, the Supreme Court of Texas, June 20, 1932, 52 SW2d 53, when substantially the same question was before that Court:

"To hold that contracts for this kind of work must be let to the lowest bidder would inevitably result in the county being placed in a position which would require it to accept the services of incompetent persons. Naturally one who has no skill, experience, or technical knowledge, could underbid one who possesses the skill, technical knowledge, and experience, to perform this kind of service. In other words, to construe the statute contended for would place a premium upon incompetency and produce an unfortunate situation. To illustrate,

could it be seriously contended that, if a county desired the services of a skilled and competent attorney to represent the county in some important piece of litigation, involving a large sum of money, that the county should, before letting the contract, submit it to competitive bids, and then be required to hire the person making the lowest bid therefor? We think not."

The First District Court of Appeals, State of Florida, in *William Parker v. Panama City, et al*, March 26, 1968, 151 So. 2d 469, 15 ALR3d 725 settled the law on this matter in the State of Florida when it held inter alia that as a general rule, contracts for services requiring special skills or training were not required to be let on bids under a constitutional or statutory provision as to contracts with the State or municipalities. This rule seems to be by far the general rule and weight of authority. Annotation set forth in 43 Am.Jur. 770 precisely covers this point.

"As a general rule, statutory and constitutional provisions prohibiting letting of contracts by a state or by municipal subdivisions, without first advertising for bids, do not apply to contracts for professional services, such as the services of physicians or attorneys, or to contracts requiring special training and skill, such as contracts calling for the services of architects, engineers, accountants, or the like, and such contracts may be let without bids."

The Court being fully advised in the premises, it is

ORDERED that the Defendants are not required by Chapter 57-990, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1957 as amended by Chapter 61-884, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1961 to advertise for bids for architectural services.

DONE AND ORDERED in Chambers at Green Cove Springs, Clay County, Florida, this 20th day of March, A. D., 1969.

/s/ LAMAR WINEGEART, JR.  
Circuit Judge.

We and the manufacturers we represent wish to thank the interior designers and librarians for the opportunity to co-operate in the planning and furnishing of the BARRY COLLEGE and CORAL GABLES LIBRARIES. We are very proud to have been a part of the combined efforts of the many professionals involved.

**DOLAN ENTERPRISES INC.**  
INSTITUTIONAL FURNITURE CONSULTANTS AND DISTRIBUTORS



**Wood Furnishings**

**Library Division**

**MYRTLE DESK CO. REPUBLIC STEEL CORP.**

**High Point, North Carolina**

**Metal Bookstacks**

**Manufacturing Division**

**Youngstown, Ohio**

**RP**

**OUTSIDE and INSIDE**

the combined efforts of architect & interior designer can produce fine structures.

**RICHARD PLUMER  
BUSINESS INTERIORS**

155 NORTHEAST FORTIETH STREET  
MIAMI FLORIDA TEL. 751-9775

# Letters

## Public Relations Seminar

We wish to express our appreciation for the past seminar on Public Relations held at Orlando, Florida. The quality of a seminar can never be determined in advance, regardless of how well the program schedule is written, subsequently, it is always a gamble on whether the program will be worth the trip or not.

Please convey our thanks to the people responsible for this excellent seminar.

Yours very truly,  
Richard M. Jones, AIA

## Jacksonville International Airport

I have just received a copy of the January issue of THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT, and was delighted to see the attention given to the new Jacksonville International Airport.

The photographs were some of the most beautiful I have seen of this facility, and we greatly appreciated the coverage.

Sincerely,  
James E. Mooney, Jr.  
Executive Vice President  
Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce

## Architecture For Florida Living

Thank you so much for furnishing me with the copy of your new publication, "Architecture for Florida Living".

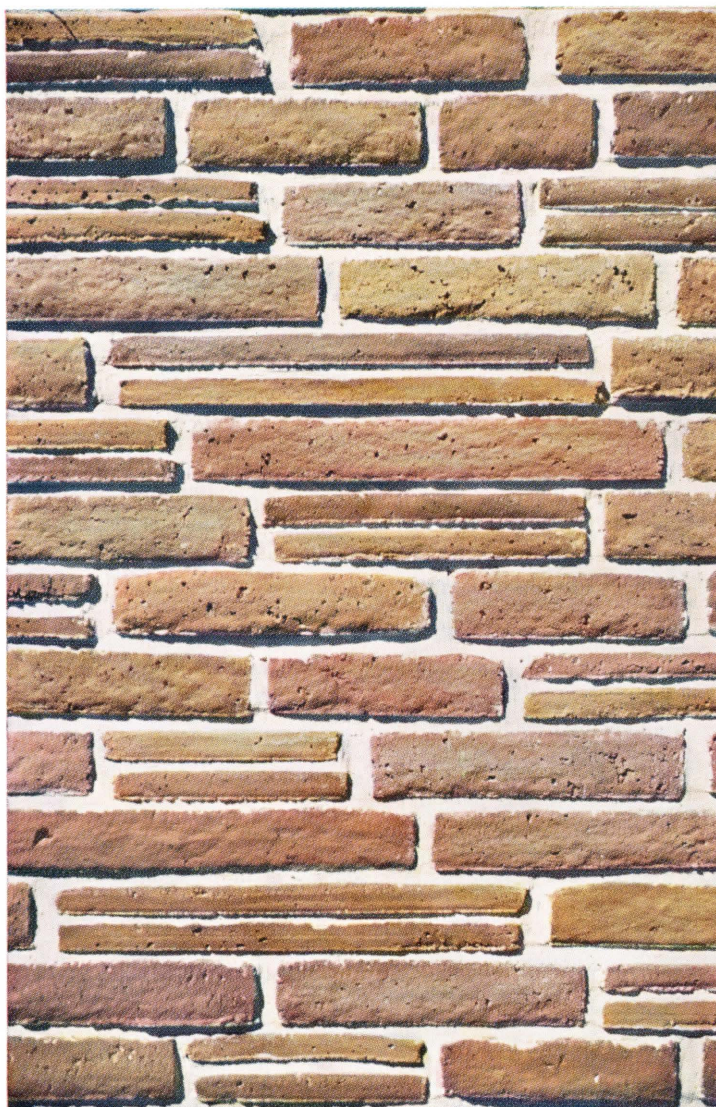
This is an outstanding publication and I am confident it will be of tremendous interest not only to those presently residing and working in Florida but also to those who are interested in our great State.

I know Jack Peebles and, assure you that I will be glad to work with him and your association in every way possible during the forthcoming session of the Legislature.

Please feel free to let me know when I may be of assistance.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,  
Jerry Melvin,  
Representative, 7th District



This is a full-color portrayal of our Rainbow Range Slumped Brick. First presented more than fifteen years ago, we are re-running it here to remind you that our Slumped Brick is still being widely used from Key West to Cleveland. We make it also in other color ranges — red, tan, chalk-white, oyster and gray. Your inquiries are welcomed . . .

# **DUNAN** **BRICK**

**DUNAN BRICK YARDS, INC.**

1818 North 7th Avenue  
Lake Worth, Florida  
(305) 582-5760

P. O. Box 5  
Miami, Florida  
(305) 887-1525

Miami-Dade Jr. College Library  
E. G. Eyman, Head Librarian  
11380 NW 27 Ave.  
Miami, Fla. 33167

10

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT  
1000 Ponce de Leon Blvd.  
Coral Gables, Fla. 33134  
Accepted As Controlled Circulation  
Publication at Miami, Fla.

Architect Robert C. Wielage, AIA



## Does Good Architecture Contribute to Resale Value?

The Beverly Apartments constructed in Tampa in 1964 furnish an excellent example of why it pays an owner to demand good architecture.

Shortly before the end of 1968 the owner was advised by his tax consultant to sell the 60-unit apartment building. With only a 30-day notice given, the building was sold.

The realtor handling the sale knows the principal reason for moving this large a property on such short notice was the fact that the architecture at the time the apartments were constructed in 1964 was of such design as to remain fresh and attractive. Five years later, the exterior appearance was such that it appeared to be fresh and newly constructed.

This is a primary example of what an income property owner can achieve by spending a few extra dollars for creative and imaginative architecture in his building.